

# Scio Weekly Press.

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NO. 19.

## Scio Press.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
T. L. DUGGER,  
IN THE CITY OF

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5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

### WE FOLLOW THEIR FOOTSTEPS.

The careful student of the history of nations that have risen, flourished and had their decline, will have noted one fact common to them all. Just so long as any people have elevated, enlightened and made more tolerable the condition of her common laboring classes, just so long has the progress and development of that nation toward greatness advanced. It is also equally true that whenever a nation has inaugurated a system of special favors to individuals and classes, and maintained such a course until it establishes a class of aristocrats, either on account of birth or wealth accumulations, its progress in the line of development and advancement seems to have been blocked, and its decline was but a question of time. If such history is true of nations of the past, and seems to be the trend of some of the European nations at the present time, may we not, in the light of the examples they furnish us, make up an opinion as to what period in its history the United States government has now reached? In private life the individual who gathers knowledge from the experiences of others, is pronounced wise, and, it seems to us, the same rule will apply as truly to the conduct of nations.

When this government purged itself of African slavery, it made a very long step in the march to progress; for it thereby made the condition of the Negro, more tolerable and his enlightenment and education possible. But is not a far larger number of our people becoming enslaved rapidly by the chains that capital is weaving about us? By destroying the ability of thousands of American fathers to educate, enlighten and rear their families as they should, is not the foundation of a slavery more general and far-reaching in its effects, laid? True, owing to the splendid system of free schools that has been established all over the land, the enslaving process will grow more slowly than that of the nations of the past; but for all that, its growth is equally sure. However, the plainest evidence that this government is about to commence its decline, is the shamelessness and utter disregard that is manifested by our rulers and lawmakers in proffering to, and giving organized capital special favors, and opportunities to rapidly increase their already overflowing coffers with the nation's wealth. History does not furnish an example where organized capital has controlled legislation in its interests more than was shown by the sugar trust in forcing congress to pass a tariff bill at its dictation. While it is true that but few senators seemed to be allied with the trust, they so manipulated matters that they were able to dictate terms to their party, and did so regardless of the welfare of the great masses of the people. The contracting of the money of the country to an exclusive gold basis, is another manifestation of the power of capital, and a master stroke to make relatively greater the power of their wealth.

These are questions that are of vital importance to the American people. The remedy should be applied if it is not already too late, before capital has secured a power that is greater than the government itself. The welfare of future generations of the American people is at stake, as well as the interests of the masses

of the common people at the present time. If there ever was a period in our history when a wise, patriotic statesmanship was required on the part of our public men, it is surely now at hand.

### THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Every intelligent man, no matter what his political views, acknowledges the fact that the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress, whose members are to be elected this fall, will contain a republican majority. All the republicans have to do is to secure 47 new seats, and they will have a majority over the democrats, and if they can make that number 57, they will be able to have a majority over all the populists included. As the republicans ordinarily have no difficulty in carrying an average of 140 seats, there can be no objection to reckoning their minimum of membership in the next House at that figure, and if they are granted as many members as that to start with, they need to gain but 36 seats to ensure them the majority.

The republican chances in the Senate are equally promising. The terms of 30 regularly-elected United States Senators end on March 4 next. Besides these elections, there are three vacancies, which have been filled temporarily by gubernatorial appointment, and three absolute vacancies. The legislatures of Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Louisiana and Wyoming elect two senators each, and Washington chooses one member for a long term which should have been filled a year ago. Thus 38 seats are to be filled in all by the legislatures which are to be elected as a whole or in part this year.

At present the Senate consists of 43 democrats, 39 republicans and 6 populists. In this classification Senators Irbly, of South Carolina, and Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, are among the populists. The seats of 16 democrats now in the Senate are vacated with the close of this Congress, and also of 17 republicans. That leaves 49 hold-over, of which 28 are to be democrats and 21 republicans. So that the democrats start off with 28 seats in the Senate of the next Congress, and the republicans with 21, while the populists have 6, as reckoned above. The states which have already chosen or seem to be certain to elect democrats to make up the Senate's complement, are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana (two), Mississippi, North Carolina (two), Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. They will give the democrats a total of 40 seats. Kansas will go against them, New Jersey will probably elect a republican to succeed McPherson, and West Virginia is also doubtful.

South Carolina will elect the populist-democrat, Tillman, giving the populists seven seats. The republican start with 21 seats, and will elect, or have elected, their men in Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan (two), Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming (two). Delaware will probably be carried by the democrats, unseating Anthony Higgins; Illinois is doubtful and Montana (two) and Nebraska are also somewhat uncertain. That will give the republicans 14 new senators, a total of 35.

Without the doubtful states the Senate will then be divided as follows: democrats 40, republicans 34, populists or independents of all kinds 7. Seven seats remain, to which the following doubtful state elect: Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Montana (two), Nebraska and West Virginia. If the republicans can carry Kansas, Montana and Nebraska, and the democrats Delaware, Illinois and West Virginia, the Senate will stand: Democrats 43, republicans 38, and populists 7. Thus the populists will have a balance of power, or at least the Tillmanites and the populists together. It hardly appears possible for the democrats of the regular persuasion to gain a majority in any event. Even the accession of the two new members from Utah, which takes place during 1895, though not in time to affect the organization of the Senate, cannot ensure them full powers in that body, the Vice-President's vote being necessary then to decide the question of mastery.—Toledo Blade.

### TO FOLLOW SENATOR JONES.

The movement of Senator Jones is a grave one in view of the fact that he is very likely to be followed soon or later by most of the republican senators in the silver states. They will not break with him now, but Wolcott, the brilliant young senator from Colorado, and Dubois and Shoup of Idaho, along with others in the West and Northwest, are rea-

sonably certain to be in fellowship with Senator Jones in the great battle of '96. When most political calculators have been assuming that Populist craze has nearly or quite run its course in the West, the declaration of a man like Senator Jones in favor of the Populist party organization is public notice that the Populists are likely to grow in strength, and that they will be even a greater factor in the presidential election of '96 than they were two years ago. Fortunately the states of Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas have repudiated coalition with the Populists by decisive majorities. But for this fact the movement of Senator Jones would have indicated a very formidable union between the South and West on sectional issues against the North and East. But even with that theory overwhelmingly defeated in the South, we look upon the movement of Senator Jones as one that must tend greatly to disquiet the conservative business interests of the country. He is not a demagogue, he is not an agitator, and he is by vast odds the biggest leader the Populists could find. He cannot be a candidate for president, as he is not of American birth, but he can do more to strengthen the Populist cause and to give it cohesion and wise direction than any other man in the United States.—Philadelphia Times.

The Salem Statesman is advocating the building of a beet-sugar manufactory by the state in lieu of the jute grain bag factory that the last session of the legislature authorized. Seeing that the Oregon farmer will soon go out of the grain growing business for export purposes, the Statesman's plan is not a bad one. So much has been said and written about the beet-sugar industry, and so many factories have been built, that there is, but little if any risk, for the tax-payers in an investment. The demand for sugar will hardly ever be less than it is at the present time, so long as the traditional "sweet tooth" is found in the mouth of the human being, on the contrary, its use will, doubtless, be increased. By all means let the state make sugar. It will not be competing with any established industry for free labor now in the state, and if any private concerns want to compete with the state, either foreign or domestic, the states operatives will not go on a strike.

The severity of the world's competition in the production of cereals is illustrated by the fact that a Milwaukee commission house, reports that a lot of 117,000 bushels of Russian barley has been brought for the breweries of that city. The barley is to be shipped from Odessa and delivered at New York at one cent a pound. This is a striking illustration of the cheapness of foreign cereals with which we have to compete. This movement of barley into the United States is made possible by recent reduction of the duty.—Oregonian.

WICHITA, Kan. The land is caving in toward the center of the earth in the vicinity of the junction of Harvey, Butler and Marion counties, in this state. Great excitement prevails among the people, and many of them are leaving. The disasters are of the most unaccountable origin, and the state geologist has been summoned to investigate the disturbances of the earth's formation. There was no shock felt when the ground caved in, bearing any semblance of an earthquake. Near White Waters, on the farm of Thos. Essington, an area of 40 by 90 feet sunk to the depth of 23 feet. When a man was let down into the hole, his weight alone sank it three feet more. This occurred on last Thursday, and about the same moment an area of 75 square feet sank at Plum Grove to a depth of 350 feet. This was on the farm of Sid Jones, where the sliding-in carried a threshing machine and separator with it. Water poured into the latter hole from underground streams, until now it is filled nearly to the top; but the hole at White Water is still dry, although it is supposed that the caved-in earth is resting upon a vast body of water. The two places are seven or eight miles apart.

At Annelly, about 10 miles from White Water, there were several cave-ins, ranging from a depth of 6 to 49 feet. The theories are various, but none of them, so far, are scientific. Not long since, a man was boring a well in the vicinity of Plum Grove, and when he had reached a depth of 25 feet the drill shot into an apparent vacuum, and could not be recovered. The supposition is that there is an old river bed underneath the land, which has caved in. All the cave-ins, great and small, extend in a crooked stream-like course a distance of about 24 miles.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.—Last Friday night a most destructive cyclone visited Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. Associate Press dispatches say:

Reports of the destruction wrought by Friday night's cyclone indicate that the loss of life will be in the neighborhood of 75, while the injured will number several times as many. Some of those hurt are expected to die, and it is not unlikely that fully 100 persons will be numbered in the list of victims of the cyclone's fury. The property loss is very heavy, and it is almost impossible at this time to obtain anything more than a rough estimate of the damage. As indicated in last Wednesday's dispatches, the storm originated near Muskogee, La., and passed east and north to Northern Iowa and southern Minnesota, finally passing over into Wisconsin. No reports of serious damage have been received from this section, and the fury of the elements seem to have been spent with destruction of Spring Valley. Four persons are dead there, and some severely hurt, while the property loss is estimated at \$85,000. This was to the residence portion of the town, lying directly in the path of the cyclone. At Leroy four are dead and several fatally injured. The destruction of the property amounts to about \$75,000. This is a heavy blow to the village, for its chief business house lies in ruins. Five miles north of Osage, Ia., six persons were killed and a large number hurt. The destruction of farm property is quite heavy, but no estimates have been made. East of Loyther, a town of about 100 souls, on the Chicago & Great Western, three persons were fatally hurt, and the whole country for miles around laid in ruins. The loss in this vicinity will probably be not far from \$100,000. Fifteen miles north of Mason City, Ia., four persons were killed outright, and as many more probably fatally hurt, while all the buildings struck are total wrecks, the loss being in the neighborhood of \$50,000. West of Mason City, near Britt, two persons were killed outright, while north of this town some half dozen lost their lives. Three miles north of Wesley, Kossuth county, J. Bingham's house was overturned and caught fire. The inmates had a narrow escape. The killed in this vicinity number at least 20. North of Algona seems to have been the scene of the greatest harvest of death, many more persons being killed in Kossuth county than in any other county in which the tornado passed. North of Emmetsburg, which seems to have been the point where the cyclone was first known to have assumed dangerous proportions, two lives were crushed out. From here the deadly storm went tearing across the country, demolishing everything in its path. For the most part of its course it traveled through a farming district, Leroy and Springs Valley, Minn., being the only two towns of any consequence that were damaged, but even here the deaths were comparatively few. The fact that the storm went tearing through a portion of Springs Valley, and the greater portion of its residents were not aware of its work of destruction until the fire bells were rung, shows what a narrow strip of country was swept. As the storm traveled through the country and avoided villages and towns, the property loss is largely confined to farm buildings, and those being badly scattered, render even an approximation of the loss impossible, but conservative estimates place the damage at not less than \$1,000,000.

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